

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1877.

Justice and equity both accord the same rights to associations of men as to individuals. If a fireman on a railroad, who finds it necessary to curtail his expenses in order to meet his liabilities, has the right to reduce the wages of his cook, and, if that cook will not agree to accept the reduction, to employ another in her stead who will not only work for the wages he offers, but be glad to get them, then the railroad company in whose service he is has the right to reduce his wages, and, if he will not accept them, to employ another man in his place, and that right, as well as the right of that other man, so employed, to work for whatever wages he may choose to receive, we should suppose would not only be allowed in a free country, but he maintained, defended and enforced, if necassary, by the whole power of the government. No body denies the right of the strikers on the B. & O. R. R. to refuse to work for the reduced wages that were offered them, and to walk about with their hands in their peckets when every good citizen is doing all he can to tide over the prevailing "hard times," but every right-thinking man must condemn them for refusing to allow men as worthy as themselves from earning the money they refuse, and now that the Federal Government has been appealed to, the personal liberty of the poorest day laborer in the land, as well as that of the most opulent association, demands that the ring leaders be punished.

Mr. Matthews may have been right in calling on the Federal Government for assistance in restoring order along the line of the B. & O. Railroad within the State of which he is Governor, but, if he was, it is an unfavorable omen not only for the prosperity of the State of West Virginia but for that of every other State in the Union. If from among the citizens of the towns and counties in which the disorders occurred a sufficient number could not be found patriotic enough to enforce the law and arrest the disturbers of the peace, it implies a general contempt for and disregard of law and order garrison of Livno, and are new besieging it is which bodes no good to the welfare of the the citadel of the town." country. It has often been the boast of has produced a most profound consternation at those who are proud of and believe in Pesth. The Hungarian journals energetically free institutions that the safety of the demand immediate action of Austro-Hungary country depends upon its citizen soldiers, against Russia. The semi-official organs are but if these fail in so small; an affair as the suppression of a striker's riot, how can emergency? We disapproved of the call for federal troops by the carpet bag Governors of the Southern States, and until we are convinced that the entire male population of West Virginia have lost their leve of liberty, and the manhood to fight in its defence, we must condemn the course pursued by Governor Matthews. To justify his action he must have proved by actual experiment that the people over whom he ruled were unworthy the name

Judge Minor of the County Court of Henrico has decided that the "Virginia coupon is a promise by the State that it (the coupon) shall be received as thirty dollars in paynent of "all taxes, debts, demands, and dues" due to the State. If, then, the State, after having promised to receive that coupon as thirty dollars, should afterwards say that she would only receive it for twenty-five dollars, she would certainly have "impaired the obligation of her contract" to the extent of five dollars, which, under the Constitution of the United States, she has no power to do. And, further, that if her right is to be admitted to tax cach coupon one cent, then her right to tax it 100 cents, or ten dollars, or any other sum, must be equally admitted, which would give her a right to tax the coupon out of existence. This would not only be to "impair the obligation of her contract," but also to evade the funding bill, which our Court of Appeals has decided she cannot repeal, so far as the tax receivable clause is concerned. And the law will never permit a party to accomplish indirectly what it will not permit to be accomplished directly."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, a popular repub lican orator, and one of the most influential, and legitimately so, men in his party, who has lately been on a visit to the South, testifies to the earnest desire of the people of that section for the restoration of good feeling and comity with their fellow countrymen of the North, to the kindnes and justice with which they treat their former slaves, and to the happy effect produced by President Hayes's withdrawal of the federal troops and promised conciliatory policy. To those at all familiar with Southern character the best evidence of the longing of the people of the South for prosperity, which can only be | Convention at our late primary meetings, one secured by a revival of amicable relations with the people of the North, is afforded by their acceptance of the mere promises of President Haves as facts actually accomplished

It will be seen by reference to a paragraph under the head of lodians, in another column, that there are no Indians in the part of the country to which General Sheridan has gone, Now of all dispatches ever sent over telegraphic wires that was the most unnecessary, for no human being who ever knew or heard of the "gallant Phil," the "best Indian fighter the country has produced," could by any possibility entertain the idea that he would go were there were any Indians, unless they were squaws or

The only news about the Gubernatorial contest received since yesterday is that Nottaway Kemper fell on Daniel. The old soldiers of are satisfied that no terms can be made with to-merrow. county has instructed her delegates to the the Seventeenth Regiment especially, are fa- the strikers until the most vigorous measures State Conservative Convention to vote for W. vorable to Daniel, and would send up again the have been tried. H. F. Lee, and that Amelia ecunty has ap- old Confederate yell, were he the nominee. pointed a Mahone delegation.

The annual statement of the British Customs. Commission, just issued, shows that England again, as before the war, depends upon this country as the chief source of her cotten supply, and that the growth of cotton in the British colonies, juneaturally stimulated by the blockade of the Southern ports.during the war, has been checked, India alone sending to mar ket nine hundred and sixty-five thousand hundred weight less in 1876 than in the year previous. Thus it will be seen that the South is rapidly regaining her importance, and that King Cotton, who was supposed to be in exown again."

and Ohio canal forcibly blockaded that important line of transportation, to the great injury, not only of the company owning it, but also of Cumberland, Georgetown and Alexandria, and no effort was made either by Gov. Matthews or Gov. Carroll to raise the blockade and permit the free navigation of the canal; but because the B. & O. railroad is obstructed by some of its employees, Governor Matthews hastens to call on President Hayes for soldiers to remove that obstruction and allow the passage of trains. There may be a difference in the two cases, but we can't discover it.

The Eastern War.

Raouf Pasha is encamped at Siivao. The Russians on the southern side of the Balkans are at Hainkoi. Their numbers are unknown, but they are certainly receiving reinforcements. while Raouf Pasha is compelled by numerical inferiority to remain on the defensive until the arrival of Suleiman Pasha, who is expected in three days. Salvet Pasha, who resigned the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister of Public Works. The Ottoman authorities, upon evacuating Kustendji, intrusted the town to the leading Greek eeelesiasties. Such anarchy arose among the Bulgarians that General Zimmerman, at the request of M. Harris, director of the railway, sent two squadrons of Cossaeks to occupy the place.

The Russians continue to retreat in the direction of Kurukdara and Alexandropol. Gen. Melikoff is still at Yenikoi, four hours to the north of the Turkish centre. Twenty-three members of leading Kurdish families inhabit strikers be effectually subdued, and that their ing Russian territory have been court-martialed and hanged by order of Gen. Melikoff.

The Prince of Montenegro's headquarters have been transferred to Sliodje, near Niesie. All Montenegrius on furlough are ordered to

join their respective battalions. The elections to fill the places of the deputies who resigned from the Skuptschina have terminuted. The leaders of the radical and conservative parties have not been re elected. The Government majority in the Skuptsebina is in-

creased to 10s. The Vienna Political Correspondence denies that any superior Russian functionary has arrived or is expected in Vienna on a special mission from the Czar.

A dispatch to the same paper reports that "the Bosnian insurgents have defeated the

The passage of the Balkans by the Russians less emphatic, and urge delay until after the

first decisive battle. A telegram received from Orsoniva states they be depended upon in a case of real that the Russian advance in Bulgaria has slackened in consequence of dispatches received by Prince Gortschakoff from certain l'owers. The Russians will only resume the march after securing their rear, which is now only protected by the fourth corps, which is camped near

Bucharest. LONDON, July 19 .- Dispatches this morning show that the Russians are endeavering, with every prospect of success, to obtain possession of Kasanlik and Slivno, which would give them control of the southern debouchment of the two most important passes of the Central Bal-

The statement of the Times' Adrianople correspondent that the Russians were between Kasanlik and Shipka is manifestly erroneous. For Shipka the dispatch should probably have read Slivno.

Turkish advices place the principal Russian force at Hainkoi, which is the southern debouchment of the Chain Boghaz and Tebivardirakar passes. The Turks seem to base their hope of repelling invasion wholly on the arrival of Suleiman Pasha and his army. It is improbable that the Russians will give time for press; that before throwing forward a sufficient force to seize and hold the passes.

PARIS, July 19 .- A telegram from Constantinople of to-day's date states that Abdul Kerim, Generalissimo of the Turkish army, has been dismissed and replaced by Osman Pasha. Redif Pasha, Minister of War, it is also stated, has been dismissed.

LONDON, July 19 .- A telegram from Constantinople dated yesterday, says :- Abdul Kerim telegraphs that be will cut off the retreat of the Russians who crossed the Balkans and only waits the arrival of Suleiman Pasha to commence an attack. Twenty thousand regu lars and 20,000 volunteers have left Constantinople. The Mussulman inhabitants of Adrianople are arriving here en masse and are provided by the Government with lodgings in the

RAGUSA, July 19 .- Six Turkish battations

are marching from Scutari to Nich. A steamer stated to be English has arrived at the mouth of the Bogona with ammunition for the Turks. The consuls at Scutari are endeavoring to ascertain her name and the port she came from in order to inform their respec-

tive Governments. An Austrian Lloyd's steamer has embarked eight hundred Turkish wounded at Antinari for Constantinople.

Letter From Alexandria. [Correspondence of the Lynchburg News.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 15, 1877. Dear News :- It is stated in the press that amongst the delegates elected to to the State is for Moj. John W. Daniel, of your city. 1 suppose that Major Daniel's friends expected little or nothing from a place so near the homes of the other candidates, and so distant from his own as Alexandria, and they would be gratified and surprised, did they see the strength and warmth of the feeling in his behalf.

He has certainly a good many more delegates than one in Alexandria who espouse his nomination, and when the roll is called in convention, we expect to hear a loud and long response

to Daniel's name. Col. Holliday and his friends, Reily and Hunter, of Winchester, were all in the city when the primary meetings were held, and the personal appearance of the candidate himself and his supporters had an effect in his favor.

they do not think that his services in one cam- the difficulty. They were somewhat impatient strikers at Martinsburg are increasing rapidly, paign should give him precedence over those paign should give him precedence over those who have championed our cause in every cambridge since 1869, and I believe that there would be universal satisfaction if the mantle of would be universal satisfaction if the mantle of costs the company thousands of dollars, and they

The B. & O. R. R. Strike.

Shortly after noon yesterday Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, sent the following dispatch to President Haves :-

WHEELING, W. VA., July 18. To His Excellency, R. B. Hayes, President of the United States :

Owing to unlawful combinations and domesat other points along the line of the Baltimore in contempt after the fiases of yesterday mornand Ohio Railroad, it is impossible with any ing. force at my command to execute the laws of the State. I therefore call upon your Excellency for the assistance of the United States tremis will-if King Jamie em not-"have his the State against domestie violence and to main tain the supremacy of the law. The Legislature is not now in session, and could not be as-For weeks the boatmen on the Chesapouke sembled in time to take any action in the emergency. A force of from two to three hundred should be sent without delay to Martinsburg, where my aid. Colonel Delaplane, will meet and confer with the officer in command. HENRY M. MATTHEWS.

Governor of West Virginia. After consultation with the President, it be ng decided that the dispatch was not explicit enough to warrant sending troops into West Virginia, Secretary McCrery seut the follow-

WAR DEPARTMENT, ! WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1877. 1 To Governor Heavy Matthews, Wheeling,

Your dispatch to the President asking for troops is received. The President is averse to intervention unless it is clearly shown that the State is unable to suppress the insurrection. Please furnish a full statement of facts. What force can the State raise? How strong are the insurgents? GEORGE W. McCRERY. insurgents?

Secretary of War. WHEELING W. VA., July 18, 1877.
To Hon. George W. McCrery, Secretary of

The only organized force in the State consists of four companies. Two of them are at Martinsburg and in sympathy with the rioters, who are believed to be eight hundred strong; another company is thirty-eight miles from railroad; only one company of forty-eight men efficient. No organized militia in the State. Will send Col. Delaplaine to see the President if desired. He is at Martinsburg. I have Camden Station, states that no freight trains been reluctant to call on the President, but will be dispatched from Baltimore. Mount deemed it necessary to prevent bloodshed. HENRY M. MATTHEWS.

Upon the receipt of the last dispatch orders | been guarded against. were immediately issued to have troops sent to Martinsburg.

In response to a dispatch from Secretary Me-Crery, Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, sent the following :-

CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE, July 18. Hon, George W. McCrery, Secretary of War. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of this date, stating it is probble that a force of two hundred or three hundred men will be sent from Washington to Martinsburg to suppress the insurrection, and to state in reply that in anticipation of this, and that transportation might be required. I have directed our agent at Washington to be prepared. and I am advised that we are ready to move from Washington at a moment's notice. JOHN KING, JR.,

Vice President B. & O. R. R. At 3:30 o'clock Gen. French, commanding officer at the Washington arsenal, received orders to proceed to Martinsburg with six batteies of artiflery. Orders were also sent to Fort there sent on.

The troops from Fort Mellenry arrived on a the Baltimere and Ohio depot, where they met present attitude. The people here are very was equipped with his musket, knapsack, the authorities and the strikers may occur at blankets, canteen and haversack, containing any moment. two days' rations.

The scene at the depot before the train left Washington and the two from Fort MeHenry neighboring pasture fields. ail belonged to the 2od artillery. Gen. French was in command.

The formal proclamation of the President to was permitted by the strikers. the rioters was telegraphed so as to be in Marinsburg and read to the strikers by the time that the troops arrived. It is as follows :-

Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution shall protect every State in this Union on anplication of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened) missed him and fell on the bed. gainst domestic violence;

And whereas the Governor of the State of West Virginia has represented that violence exists in said State at Martinsburg and at vari ous other points along the line of the Baltimore and Obio railroad, in such State, which the authorities of such State are unable to sun- of the rioters at Martinsburg were rescued from

And whereas the laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any sides of the track, effectually preventing the State, or obstruction to the laws thereof, when- passage of all freight trains. The authorities ever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Haves, President of the United States, do bereby ad monish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 19th day of July instant.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this [L. S.] 18th day of July, A. D., 1877, and of Independence the 102d. R. B. HAYES,

By the President,

F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary of State. There has been no interruption in the busi ness over the Washington branch. The trains are running as usual, and the officers of the on the part of the employees engaged on this division. The strike at Martinsburg affects

only the latter resort to violence to prevent the passage of freight trains. The order reducing wages affected all the officers and employees of the road whose daily wages exceed a dollar. BALTIMORE, July 18.-Up to 3 p. m. no further violance had occurred on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The strikers have full possession of the road, and no freight trains are allowed to move. At Martinsburg at noon to-day they went into the workshops

of the company and ordered the men to stop

work, which they refused to do, when the

obtained to fill the positions of the strikers,

strikers retired. The railroad officials are pretty well satisfied that the strike cannot be controlled and the road made safe for freight trains until marines Our people feel kindly to Col. Holliday, but or regular soldiers are sent to the scenes of to-day at the delayed action at Martins-

Wheeling to put down the strikers at Martins-burg. The railroad men there are considered Martinsburg, and resolved that if this company the most desperate in the service, and any at- attempted to board any train they would be tempt to coerce them by the use of firearms, it is believed, would result in a dreadful riot that would probably end in the militia getting much

the worse of the battle. The strikers are known to be well armed as well as fully determined to offer resistance to tic violence now existing at Martinsburg and the last against citizen soldiers, whom they hold strikers that for any violation of the law they

A gentleman just from Martinsburg at Camden Station, yesterday, says the strikers are in crowds about the railroad depot and grounds military to protect the law-abiding people of and in small squads above and below the town. Their attitude is very threatening and assured. and they declare they will never give up. The general impression with cool and unprejudiced people is that fifty regular soldiers or marines could subdue the strikers in a few hours, but the country militia is looked upon as of no us; and will probably only aggravate them.

At I o'clock yesterday afternoon the information from Martinsburg was that the strikers were beginning to assume a threatening attitude, as if they were impatient at the hesitation of the militia and the road officials. Their movements indicated that they themselves would precipi tate a crisis.

What the intentions of the strikers were was not known, but the rathead people were at that hour in fear of some new development. The telegraph wires were closely watched at this time, the expectation being that any moment the news of some stirring event would be reerived.

The abxiety in reference to affairs at Marinsburg is intense. The delay is probably caused by the conference of officials with Atterney General White, who is also probably in consultation with Gov. Matthews, by wire, at

The company is not receiving freight for any points on the main stem, of a perishable nature, and when any freight is taken it is with the full understanding on the part of the consignor that it cannot be forwarded until the present trouble is over.

The receipts consequently have fallen off con siderably with the exception of that destined for points on the Washington and Metropolitan branches, which is received and forwarded as usual. Mr. A. J. Fairbanks, general agent at will be dispatched from Baltimore, Mount Clare or Locust Point to points west until all possibility of their obstruction or stoppage has

There are very few of the striking firemen in Baltimore. The most of them have gone up the road where the scene is more exciting. All points where difficulty is apprehended are guarded by the police.

As no attempt is made by the company to send out freight trains there can be nothing t induce trouble. It is, therefore, not probable that any arrangements that may have been made for emergencies in Baltimore will be availed of. MARTINSBURG, July 18 .- The situation of

affairs up to this hour, 1 p. m., remains unchanged. The strikers are still holding tenaciously to their position, preventing all freight trains from passing east or west, unless the Bal timore and Ohio accede to their demands. The 11 p. m. train from Baltimore last night brought upwards of thirty of the strikers who reside in that city, who have come here to aid their brethren.

The Matthews guards, numbering sixty men. arrived here this morning. Large accessions from other localities engaged in the outbreak special train in Washington about 9 o'clock last effect a compromise. The strikers seem dethe train from Baltimore. Each of the soldiers | much excited, fearful that a collision between

A large number of cattle, hogs and sheep contained in the cars destined to Baltimore, looked like old war times, only there were no that had been kept penned up and famishing serious faces. The soldiers seemed to regard for water and starving for food were this mornthe trip as a frolic. The six batteries from ing removed from the cars and driven into

Quite a number of eattle died from confine ment and thirst, before this humane measure

Governor Matthews was stoned at the Grafton House, Grafton, Tuesday night by a crowd, who had previously attempted to intimidate the detachment of Wheeling militia and rescue of the United States that the United States | the prisoners. A stone weighing several pounds was thrown through the window of the Governor's room as he was retiring, and fortunately

> CUMBERLAND, July 18 .- This morning about three hundred boatmen from this city and Sir John's Run, who have been employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, left for Martinsburg to join the strikers.

> BALTIMORE, July 18 .- This morning three the officers by citizens. The strikers shortly afterwards threw up entrenchments on both looked on while this was being done totally un able to cope with the rioters.

WHEELING, July 18 .- The Governor reports that the Legislature of 1875 did not provide for organization or corolling of militia, and that there is no organized force except two volunteer companies in the State, and in order to protect the lives of men and prevent bloodshed he was compelled to ask for Federal troops. The rioters took forty stand of arms from the volunteer companies to day. The Governor was very reluctant to eall for Federal aid, but deemed it necessary to do so to prevent the destruction of lives and property. The railroad efficials are very reticent, and no information can be obtained from them.

BALTIMORE, July 18 -Gen. Barry, in command at Fort Mellenry, baving received orders from Washington this afternoon to forward troops to suppress the disorder on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg and other points, batteries H. and L and a detachment of fourteen men from light battery A, 21 artillery, were immediately ordered out, and left the fort shortly after eight o'clock on a special train.

The entire force sent from Fort Mellenry numbers seventy-five men, under command of Captain John L. Rodgers, of Battery L. officer ed by Lieuts. Crawford and Hoyle; Battery II branch have no fear of any disaffection or strike is officered by Captain James E. Wilson and Lieuts. Taylor and Curtis, and the detachment from Light Battery A is under command of only the firemen and brakemen employed in Lieut. Niles. They are armed as infantry and running freight trains. Plenty of men could be join the troops from the arsenal at Washington, and reach Martinsburg early to morrow morning. It is said here to night that the canal boat strikers have been at Martinsburg with the railroad strikers since Monday afternoon. WHEELING, July 18 .- A special to the Reg

ister says the excitement over the strike of the firemen and brakemen has subsided and everything is quiet at that point. No freight trains have as yet been allowed to move however. The strikers threaten intimidation and violence to all persons attempting to fill their places. The mayor called upon the citizens to assist

in preserving the peace, which will probably end in a strike at that point. No news of any disturbances on the Central Ohio and Chicago BALTIMORE, July 19-12:30 a. m .- Officials

at Camden Station furnish the following: The numbering now over five hundred men.

The troops are moving along slowly and in the ability of the State militia company from mation that a company of militia would prob - Wash Rev.

torn to pieces.

At Grafton the strikers are determined and desperate, destroying the company's property by removing the connecting tender and engine | fifty of his warriors have gone to join Joseph's and connecting ties and links. The mayor of Grafton has issued a proclamation notifying the would be summarily punished to the full ex tept of the law.

At the Sand house, a short distance from Martinsburg, the strikers have fortified, and

MARTINSEURG, July 19-12:45 a. m.-All is quiet here at this hour, and but few parade the streets. The troop train from Baltimore and Washington has not yet arrived. The trains extend two miles east and west. A rain i

falling, which has dispersed the crowd. Handbills of the proclamation of President Hayes will be sent to all stations along the rail

road line in West Virginia for posting. MARTINSBURG, July 19-2 a. m.—The train with troops is approaching cautiously from Harper's Ferry, three miles an hour, as a mat ter of precaution against any attempt to wreck or notrack the train. They will get here at daybreak and will probably remain in the cars for some hours until the movement is made to release the trains. Should a crowd assemble they will order them to disperse, and in case of refusal the ringleaders will be arrested.

It is impossible from present appearances to get men to run the trains out. The strikers had meeting here and decided to demand \$2 per day for firemen and brakemen, and no reduction for engineers and conductors. They ap pointed a committee of four, a fireman, engineman, conductor and brakeman to co operate with a similar committee on all other sections. The committee have gone to the third and fourth divisions to confer and insist on a general strike. The Baltimore committee was here to day.

The strikers say to night that if overpowered by troops at Martinsburg they will blockade at others points along the line. Any men who dare to go on trains will be bushwhacked along the road.

It is raising heavily, and everybody has refired from the streets. The result of to day is

awaited with acciety.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 19 - The troop train arrived at 6:30 this morning and barracked in one of the round houses of the railroad company. At this time, 8:30 a. m. all is perfectly quiet. The strikers, or most of them, are outside the western limits of the corparation. No movement will be made before noon, at which hour a proclamation from the President of the United States, commanding the strikers to disperse, will be issued. It is not anticipated that any resistance will be

made to the troops.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 19.—The President's proclamation, printed in bandbill form, is being distributed among the emplayees at all points of the road. Policemen have been furnished with large numbers to be

placed in conspicuous places. BALTIMORE, July 19 .- The following dis atch was received this morning by Mr. Stewart, superintendent of telegraph at Camden

Station: WASHINGTON, July 19-1 a. m .- Governor Matthews has telegraphed to President Hayes to night that the strike has assumed so formidabic a character that he does not deem the force they would behave themselves and be good by of 250 soldiers on their way to Martinsburg dians if left alone by Connoyer. All we wan sufficient to quell the riotous strikers and pro is for him to let them go until Mellenry to have two of the batteries posted are arriving here by every train, and the aspect | teet the business of the railroad. He asks the of affairs is becoming serious. The officials of President to send forward one hundred more the company are here, but have been unable to men and two pieces of artillery. The Governor's message was forwarded to Secretary of War night. In the meantime the six batteries at termined to stick to their purpose, and the McCrery to night at the Soldier's Home near the arsenal were made ready and marched to company is equally determined to maintain its Washington. A reply is expected at an early are and have lived here ever since, and hour in the morning.

Notice was issued at Camden Station this morning that' the company will employ experienced and careful train men to supply the places of all men who have participated in the

jotous proceedings. MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 19-11 a. m. Up to this time no engineman has been obtained to take east train No. 4. The proclamation of the President of the United States has been posted throughout the city. All is quiet. There is a large throng about the hotel, but all anpears good humored, and the prominent strikers say there will be no demonstration against and appropriating the provisions, ammountant presence of Sheriff Nadenbush read a request

the crossing to disperse and desist from further interference with the trains. There are plenty taverable site for defence, aiding the natura of men willing to work but they are afraid. MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 19-10:30 a. m.-No. 4 engine with N. B. Bedford, engineman, was got in order, when his wife and stepdaughter got on with him. They failed to persuade him to leave, but just before the time to start one of the strikers spoke a few words | beyond, and succeeded in catching them at his to him and he with his wife and daughter mish before they had all crossed. The cavaleft the engine. He was greated with shears cheened a brisk fire, which caused the Indian left the engine. He was greeted with cheers. Mr. Clements, from Baltimore, then ran the train down to the hotel. Everything was done a few minutes. One of our artillerymen quietly, and there was manifested no disposition | wounded. Captain Whipple's cayalty

from Gov. Matthews to the men assembled at

was ordered off by a cicizen.

Gen. Fitz Lee's Letter. We stated on Tuesday that General Fitz Lee ad written a letter to a Norfolk editor on the of strange non-treaty hostiles. All his factor subject of the State debt. The letter was addressed to Mr. Glennan, of the Virginian, and him at bay, without food, or at least without the

RICHLAND, STAFFORD COUNTY, VA., [July 14th, 1877. Mr. M. Glennan, Proprietor Norfolk Virginian: My Dear Sir.—In reply to your favor of the 11th instant, received this morning, asking my opinion upon "the Public Debt and School Question," I have to say as to the former, that I have estimated the question of liability as fixed by legislative and judicial decisions.

The dispute of meeting it, is to be solved by the Legislature. If I were so honored as to be Governor of Virginia, I would, in all carnestness, co-operate with that body in every measure, that strictly complied with an observance of the sacredness of the

public faith. To the remaining portion of your question, I answer-That I consider the State and its Public Schools are co-existent-the death of the one to take place at the termination of the life of the

For the narmony of the great conservative party I deprecate the agitation of these subjects ow, and were it not discourteous I would not have replied to your letter, though I care not | FISH, aged 78 years. The inneral services who knows my opinion upon each and every matter affecting the honor, glory and prosperity

of Virginia. Most respectfully, your obedent servant, FITZHUGH LEE.

SETTING IT RIGHT, -Rev. J. T. Kelley has led a cert heate in the clerk's office, in Washington as to the identity of R. A. Prevost and Louisa Dunington as the parties he married on January 6, 1976, under the names of R. A. Bacon and Louisa L. Allen. It appears that Prevest was in the army, stationed at Fort Foote, Md, and fearing that the fact of his marriage would incur the displeasure of his commanding officer, Major Breckinridge, he was married under an assumed name. However, Major Breckinridge ascertained that the marriage had taken place, and at his suggestion the parties made all the amends possible, and have now on the record the certificate as stated above.

ORDERED TO LEAVE. - Edward Mclihaney, a Jur | Virginia school teacher, was before Judge Snell | vacation with some friends and accidentally got drunk. The Judge after giving him some wholesome advice and reminding him that he should the strikers until the most vigorous measures have been tried.

No confidence is felt by the railroad company

The troops are moving along slowly and carefully, and are now near Washington junes set his pupils a better example, took his personal too. At Keyser the strikers received information bond to leave the District in twenty-four hours.

DRIM

The Indians. A dispatch from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, says :- "The Indians have killed three men and a girl on Cow Creek 'Old Salty,' a Spokane chief, says he believes that band; they are beyond his control. Colonel Green, with his column, has reached Little Salmon River from the south. A messenger from

'Smookhalla' and 'Spokane Jerry,' non-treaty

Spokane chiefs, announce their desire to remain

friendly and go on a reservation, provided one

is set apart for them and food furnished for the

A dispatch from Green River, Wyoming

winter.

Territory, says :- Captain T. J. Greeg returned from General Sheridan's camp yesterday. The camp is at the foot of Cloud Peak, in the Bir Horn Mountains, distant from Camp Stambarch two hundred and eight miles. There are po-Indians in that part of the country. Imge herds of buffalo are to be seen north of Beaver Creek. General Sheridan's party are all well SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 .- A dispatch of this date from Portland, Oregon, gives the statement of G. B. Kryndall, of the Simene Indian reservation, denying that any of the Indians have left the reservation to go on the war path, and showing that Chief "Moses" a now going around among them urging them to refrain from hostilities. There is no ice ins tion visible among the Indians to break the peace. Major Counover, the agent at the Umatilla reservation, writes that in addition to the 629 Indians previously on the reservation 200 renegades have come in to settle. The Indians are friendly to settlers, but none are al lowed to leave the reservation without permit The Cayuses are mostly well off, but the Wall Walla and Umatillas are very poor, and, being debarred from leaving the reservation to cath roots and berries, are somewhat uneasy about their prospects. Connoyer says if the Indian wa does not end shortly, he will procure beet to the needy reservation Indians at his own ox pense, trusting to the Government to reimborhim. It is reported that "Thomas" and the teen other Indians, on the Junken river, do sire to come in upon the reservation, but have been told that they cannot do so. Consecuexpresses regret that they should be so misformed as it will be likely to induce them t

oin the hostiles.

A special dispatch from a prominent hant at Umatilla, dated to-day, says - "A. " Connoyer is raising a breeze with our Coun bia river Indians. A delegation of five India came in to night from the mountains, will they had gone for berries and game, and sa that Conneyer had sent runners to them. told them that if they did not come on a servation he would send soldiers and havhandcuffed. They were much exerted had ridden from the mountains that day ing been ordered by their tribe, conabout fifty men, to have a talk with u- a some to an understanding. We tall them t Conneyer had to obey his orders from Was ington, which, we supposed, were to have then go on the reservation until the war should end They said they had good hearts for us her that their fathers had lived and died here, bu they hated Connoyer and his Indians. Attenlong talk they said that on Sunday all of the would come back and live on their group neross Columbia, but would not go on the to servation as they were not Umatilla Indian but belonged to Smookhalia's band, and the on the war path are whipped, and not by ailtrary action, force these Indians, whom he can not have and never has had on the ti servation to take up arms against us. The of the delegates were here thirteen year no agent has undertaken to, or could, force then to go on the reservation, and fortry to do now, when our soldiers cannot held the row east of us is bad policy, and endangers our live and property, whereas, it it were attempted after we have whipped the hastiles there woulbe no danger to us in forcing them to to

the reservation.' A dispatch dated Kamiah, July 17, say-After several days of hard marehing and ch siderable severe skirmishing General Howard column yesterday destroyed Chief Joseph camp, burning tent covers, topoc tripods. Acperson and property. Justice Williams in the and whatever else there remained of value t the troops. From the character of the supplies it was evidently Joseph's intention t make a long campaign. He had selected a me advantages with rifle pits. A cool spring water was near by, and plenty of feed for the animals was growing in the neighborhood.

Having demolished the wigwams, the cavalor made a dash after the Indians, who were croing the river in the direction of the mounts estter on the opposite bank. Suddenly rallied and replied to our fire, shot for sh of violence on the part of the strikers. The pany had a narrow escape. Being in a voin the chase some of the Indians allowed sympathy of the citizens gives encouragement to get into an ambuscade, when they opened to the men on the strike, and the brakeman Fortunately the sim of the Indians was ve wild and the troops come out unhart.

The Indians have gone to the Indo I'mes. leads into the buffalo country. Asseph's bandled by Tahcohlooshute, a Slate Creek cheff w a very bad record. He has with him a mum! means of cooking anything. If he holds the pass for a few hours he will be entrapped, a-Idaho volunteers are coming down th tain to join us in the pursuit.

The shoe manufactury of T. A. Cooladge west Marlboro', Mass., was burned last high Two-hundred hands are thrown out at conf-

The house of David Graves at Brands -Springs, near Wilmington, was relibed of 000 dollars in U. S. bond last night

The People's Bank of Newport, Us. as bed of about 5,000 dollars in money and dollars worth of bonds last night.

Continuous effort impoverishes the black unless it be kept pure by suitable lood an (when needed) Dr. Bult's Blood Mixture

At his residence, near Sater's Hall Middle Turnpike, on July 19, 1877, FRA Se will be held at his late residence to more l p. m. The remains will be carried to F

Church for burial. On Wednesday morning, July 18, 1877, 51 a Staunton, REBECCA LLOYD, the belief wife of Rev. Melville Jackson, and daughter the late John Lloyd, of M. Ida, in this count For Her funeral will take place from Chi-Church this afternoon, at 6 o'clock. The free of the family are respectfully invited to all

[Richmond papers please copy] This morning, at 4 o'cleck, of cholers tum, WILLIE W., infant son of Lane Kate Brill, aged 3 months and 22 days. 20 friends are invited to attend the funeral to the at 5 o'clock, from his parents, residence

hing street. On Wednesday, the 19th instant, HESTAL STUART, a faithful servant of the family of the late Christopher Neale. For Her triends are in vited to attend her funeral at the Alfred street colored Baptist Church, to-morrow afterno

LLINERY ORNAMENTS.

PRIME CAROLINA RICE at J. C. & B. MILBURN y 17